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COMMUNICATIONS.

REMARKS UPON THE STATE OF AMERICAN EDUCATION. No. 2.

The subject of education involves both physical and intellectual inquiry. It is based in the corporeal organization of animals, and is characterized by structural developments. Whenever this is defective, functionality is proportionally imperfect.

However abundant are the resources of nature, economy marks their expenditure. The utmost simplicity attends her operations, and whatever of apparent perplexity and incongruity are presented, they originate, exclusively, in the inadequacy of human investigation. Hence, the necessity of a good physical constitution, in order that the superstructure of literary acquisition may be successfully prosecuted.

With the validity or fallacy of the doctrine of materialism, the present subject has no more to do than to require the admission that no animal can think without a brain, which seems as readily deducible from incontrovertible fact as that it is incapable of motion without muscles.

Phrenology is a science, however irreducible, in detail, to any purpose of utility, which bears upon its visage the marks of verity. A brain is essential to thought as a liver to the secretion of bile. The several organs of sense are characterized by distinctness of origin, structure, distribution, and sensibility; each being adapted to a particular purpose for which no other can be substituted. Such, therefore, is the connection between matter and mind that, however insoluble the problem, it is indispensable to accuracy of thought, that the brain should be perfectly organized and sustained in good repair.

It has long been proverbial that system is indispensable to the concomitant and successful prosecution of human enterprise, and that, notwithstanding the apparent exception presented in the surprising success occasionally attendant upon the unassisted efforts of an intellectual prodigy, science and art are difficultly propagated, unaided by their appropriate rules. Its relinquishment would be no less ruinous in a system of education than in the various economy of domestic employment.

The remark is not unworthy of repetition that sound physical organization is the sine qua non of literary success. No exception to this rule is admissible as far as the general structure is concerned. Wonderful intellectual development is sometimes contrasted with strikingly defective general organization, which has doubtless introduced the opinion that the mind, though existing within the body, directs its motions as an independent principle. Physical instruction, though of paramount importance, during the period of infancy, in which the constitution is in the progress of rapid formation, should not be dispensed with until the physical character is firmly established—even then its relinquishment might be, not unfrequently, a subject of regret.

So long and so well has observation confirmed the utility of system, in regard to the feeding of animals, that the daily practice of the most intelligent herdsmen would seem a legitimate deduction of the profoundest physiological science; and suggestions of improvement might well be rejected as intrusive importunity. But with what reckless indifference or perversion is the foregoing principle applied to the rearing of children, the production of a fine specimen of which should command, at least, as high consideration as the rearing of a Turban ox or an Arabian courser.

It would seem, in general, that human intellect is altogether incapable of contemplating itself, in relation to the philosophy of its own functionality and the physical organization by which it is developed; while its perversion is well adapted to multiply the evils and embarrassments it was designed to obviate. The superiority of intellect over physical character, instead of detracting from the importance of physical instruction, is palpably corroborative of its indispensability. The first object of the parent is, therefore, to provide its progeny with the best constitution which the strictest and most judicious discipline is able to produce.

The irregularity, commonly attendant upon the nursing of infants as well as the feeding of children, is justifiable, only, on the supposition that nature has provided them with an inflexibility of constitution adequate to the successful resistance of the most outrageous abuse. This lays the foundation for the introduction of mechanical apparatus, by which nature is supposed to be reminded of her inferiority to art. While the infant is nursed according to the convenience of the mother, alternately stuffed and starved, the elder child is permitted to devour whatever its voracity may demand. In this practice may be recognized the cause of that feebleness of constitution and deformity of body which have been acrimoniously charged to the incapacity of nature; and as the child grows up with increasing deformity, the ingenuity of fashion is immediately laid under contribution to annihilate the evil. Bows, stays and lacings, are, forthwith, put in requisition, by which those muscles are finally annihilated which, unobstructed and properly exercised, would have been more than a substitute for the most ingenious artificial contrivance. To obviate, therefore, the necessity for remedies, the suggestions of nature, as qualified by reason, should be implicitly obeyed, which will secure an immunity from the innumerable evils consequent upon disobedience.

Let the food, clothing, and exercise of

children be regulated by the principles of sound philosophy, and, in the progress of generations, its recuperative energies will be demonstrated in the production of a race whose physical proportions would surpass those of the present facilities for literary acquisition, be enabled, without visible effort, to ascend the summit of literary eminence. On the other hand, negligence of system, in the adoption of appropriate rules for physical education, must infallibly facilitate the progress of deterioration until the proud and aspiring race of mankind shall have degenerated to the insignificance of monkeys.

How ill does the present compare with the ancient race of man—and what but luxury and the corruptions of fashion is responsible for our shame? Physical health is also indispensable to human happiness, and its preservation depends upon the consistency of our own conduct. These considerations ought not to fail to excite every reflecting individual to the exercise of his highest energies for the welfare of his species. The subject is too important to offer an excuse for indolence and its utility too palpable for the predication of doubt. The enterprise of individuals has, at length, measurably unmanacled the human mind from the dominion of ancient bigotry and the clerical monopoly of learning, and seems about to modify the public sentiment by the vigor of its inspirations.

CINCINNATI.

For the State Journal.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM!

Notwithstanding the stately gait and portly mien of Van Buren since his rapturous and fortunate alliance with antismasonry, its mongrel offspring does not seem to thrive. This is clearly verified in the course lately pursued by that party, relative to the would-be—Hon. Mr. Kinsman's nomination as Senator for Washington County.

This discrepancy must be rather humiliating to the conductor of the Patriot; considering his almost infallible dexterity in political marshaling. Here comes the catastrophe.—Mr. Marston, full of thrilling emotions inspired by a sense of his greatness, and his usual efficiency, comes out—mirabile dicta!—with the astounding protestation that he "will not vote for adhering mason to the end of time." He apologizes with the winning modesty of a true courtier, that he was not aware that Mr. K. had any connection with the masonic fraternity, at the time of his nomination; and calls on the gentleman, Mr. K., whose name occupies a very conspicuous place in his paper, not far below the "uncompromising" motto to throw off the mask of secrecy, and give through the medium of his friendly paper, a frank disclosure of his masonry. But abating somewhat his usual severity, he presumes Mr. K. to be one of those mild freemasons who are not much in favor of masonry;—but rather, as he faintly would have it, a little enamored with antismasonry.

Alas, why does not Mr. Kinsman relieve his editorial friend from the bewildering mazes of hypothesis and conjecture? Is it not because he considers his political character will appear better a little embellished with the romance of imagination? But a political brother of Mr. K. who is accustomed to form his conceptions from the stern realities of cultivating the soil, and from the simple dictates of honesty and sobriety, said a few days since that he saw Mr. K. about the time of the Morgan outrage, with all the pomp of a Mogul, marching in a masonic procession, completely decked out and equipped with masonic emblems, according to the law and customs of the exalted brotherhood.

Since that time, it is well known that he has remained constant to the barbarous and terrific obligations, which he took while writhing in the coils of the cable-tow and under the gloomy obscurity of the hood-wink! His general deportment towards antismasonry is that of the most bitter contempt; dealing out obliquity with an unsparring hand, and opposing with all the power of his astonishing sagacity, and with all the force of his thrilling eloquence, every antismasonic nomination, and the general measures and policy of that party.

A REPUBLICAN.

Barre, July 9, 1836.

THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION DROPPED.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Benton said he left it to the Senate to act in reference to the expunging resolution as they might think proper.

After a few remarks from Mr. Preston, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Benton, the subject was dropped.

[The remarks of Mr. Clay were as follows: Mr. Clay said that he would take the opportunity of saying that it had been his fixed purpose, considering the relation in which he stood to the resolution of March, 1834, and to the Senate, as having offered it, to address the Senate on the subject of it. He was particularly desirous to have vindicated the resolution in the assertion which it contained of the exercise of Executive power in derogation from the Constitution and laws of the United States. After the fullest reflection, his judgment remained unchanged, that it was an exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power, and dangerous to the liberties of the People of this country. And, if he could have seen a suitable occasion, after hearing all that could be urged against the resolution, he should have endeavored to maintain, by argument, that proposition. But it has been so treated, from time to time, taken up and laid upon the table, (the last time to afford an opportunity to the Chief Magistrate of an Eastern State (Mr. Hill) to deliver his sentiments upon it, when he (Mr. Clay) was detained from the Senate by illness of a member of his family,) that he has not seen a fit moment when he could, according to

his sense of propriety, address the Senate. It is now, as every Senator must feel, entirely too late in the session, when important public business was pressing upon both Houses, to protract the discussion upon this resolution. Mr. Clay was anxious to have brought forward, from the present democratic fountain in this country a precedent, on all substantial points directly applicable, against the process of mutilating and expunging the journals of the Senate. But, solicitous as he was to discuss the particular topic, and to spread before the Senate the precedent to which he referred, he could not think of trespassing on the time of the Senate during the precious moments that remain. With respect to the final disposition to be made of the resolution, he was content to acquiesce in any decision the Senate might think proper to make. If it be his pleasure to take up the resolution and pass definitively upon it, without further debate he was satisfied.]

We have procured from the printed Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania the following extract, containing the precedent to which Mr. Clay is understood to have alluded.—Editors Nat. Intelligencer.

"SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1816.

"The Speaker informed the House that a constitutional question being involved in a decision by him yesterday, on a motion to expunge certain proceedings from the Journal, he was desirous of having the opinion of the House on that decision, viz. that a majority can expunge from the Journal any proceedings in which the yeas and nays have not been called.

"Whereupon Mr. Holgate and Mr. Smith appealed from said decision.

"And on the question 'Is the speaker right in the decision?'

"There were 3 yeas and 78 nays (including the two present Senators from Pennsylvania) against the Speaker's decision.

"On the same day,

"A motion was made by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Kelley, and read as follows, viz: 'Resolved, That in the opinion of the House no part of the Journals of the House can be expunged even by unanimous consent.'

From the Boston Atlas, July 2.

PRESIDENT JACKSON CONDEMNED BY PENNSYLVANIA!

We desire to call especial attention to the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, touching the recent course of the Executive. We ventured a prediction the other day, that the administration of President Jackson would soon be odious to the eyes of the People. These resolutions are a sign of the fulfillment of this prophecy. It will be remembered that Pennsylvania was the first State which gave general Jackson any decided impulse in his Presidential candidacy. It was his nomination by Pennsylvania which drove Mr. Calhoun from the field, and gave the general a decided advantage over all his competitors. The same advantage is now possessed by General Harrison.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the day previous to its adjournment, Mr. Penrose called up a resolution in regard to the Surplus Revenue. He was followed by Mr. Burden, who adverted in severe language to the letter of Mr. Van Buren to his friends in Ohio, endeavoring to excite their animosity towards the people of Pennsylvania, and to induce a legislation on the subject of the Bank, with the view of humiliating and embarrassing the Legislature of the Key-Stone State.

Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That any attempt by the federal government or those who administer it, to encroach upon, or deprive, interfere with or control, the State in the exercise of their reserved rights, or to extend the power of the federal government beyond the limits expressly prescribed by the constitution of the United States, is an usurpation and an infraction of those principles which constitute the basis of our Union, and must be dangerous and fatal in its consequences.

Agreed to—July 29, Nov. 1.

That this general assembly views with profound regret, the spirit manifested to enlarge the powers of the federal government, and to wield those which are conferred, to obtain an influence over the States, to interfere with the domestic policy of the state governments, to deprive and control them in the free exercise of their reserved rights, and so to consolidate the States by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy.

Agreed to—July 29, Nov. 12.

That this general assembly consider the project lately made in the Congress of the United States to invest the surplus revenue of the nation in stocks issued by the states, as a means of raising a fund, calculated to give to the federal government a power, which, if wielded by corrupt hands, would be inimical to the liberties of the country in an eminent degree, and under all circumstances injurious. It would foster and encourage a system of gambling and speculation in stocks, giving to the agents of the government the opportunity of employing the public money to promote private interests, to reward corrupt favorites, and acquire an interest among the community, leading to servile devotion to those clothed with the power of the general government.

Agreed to—July 29, Nov. 12.

It to this is added an increase of the standing army or navy, beyond the necessities of the country; and if we further have enormous expenditures of the public treasure in the construction of fortifications necessary in a country where the government must keep the people in subjection, but here only to be tolerated at points essential to defence from foreign foes, and if in this course of policy, swarms of officers, civil and military, are required who can inculcate political tenets, tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgences and severities, and can act as spies over the free exercise of human rights; if all these measures are at once pursued by the general government, we may well fear the tendencies to consolidation and war the people of approaching danger.

Agreed to unanimously.

Copies of these resolutions, with others equally decided in their tenor, were ordered to be transmitted by the Governor to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State in

Congress. This vote was carried by 20 Yeas to 11 Nays. On the final passage of the resolutions the vote stood 18 to 11. The same triumphant vote of fifty-six to eleven.

Who will deny to feel sensibly that they have been deceived, deluded, distracted, that they are beginning to understand the Government of President Jackson and its dangerous tendencies. The same feeling cannot but become general. No one can coolly compare the promises of General Jackson the candidate, with the practices of General Jackson the President, and not be disgusted with the mean hypocrisy and the base falsehood of which he has been guilty before the People.

From the Spirit of Seventy-Six.

MR. VAN BUREN'S VOTE.

We entreat our readers to keep in remembrance, that on the question of engraving the bill to prevent the circulation of certain papers through the U. S. Mail, the vote was 18 to 18. To break this tie, the Vice President was, unhappily for his non-committal fame, obliged to give the casting vote. He gave it, in the affirmative. Yes, this man, claiming the confidence of the people, and the highest honors of his country on the pretension of his democracy, has lately deserted the cause he professes to serve; to acquire the favor of the South, he has voted for an act which would effectually destroy the liberty of the Press. We say, to obtain favor and votes of the South—see the proof!

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Casting vote. The Southern people are daily sensible of the propriety of Mr. Van Buren's course. The casting vote is an irresistible argument in his favor. The following paragraph from a Southern press, (the Savannah Georgian) expresses the liberal voice of the Southern people:

"Incendiary publications. The extract from the Richmond Enquirer, exhibiting the independent course of Mr. Van Buren on voting for the engrossment of Mr. Calhoun's bill, to prevent the circulation through the mail of incendiary publications, must arrest the attention of our readers. His conduct on the occasion, as detailed by the correspondent of the Enquirer, is worthy of an American Statesman. There is no shuffling in Mr. Van Buren; no trick to calm the fears of the timid, or to exorcise the prejudices of the impudent. He votes in favor of Southern rights, (though unsupported by Southern men as a body) he records his disapprobation against the violent and impudent abolitionists, though in doing so, he views but four Senators from the Northern States standing by him."

The foregoing is selected from many other like commendations, because the Enquirer is not only the leading press in Virginia, but also in the whole South, and is pledged to Van Buren for the Presidency. Throughout that portion of the Union, the vote has been regarded with high favor. Mr. Van Buren has been lauded there—for what? For surrendering, at the demand of the slaveholding states, the very first principle of a free government; the freedom of the press; without which neither civil nor political liberty can exist for a moment. Again, we ask, for what? For aiding in the attempt to give one section of this country the right to control, by State law, the law of the Union! Thus to actually break down the Constitution at a single blow. Do you doubt this, Abolitionists? Do any of you, free men of the Free States, doubt it? Go, and attentively study the bill so supported by the candidate of the party, and then tell us honestly whether the ties of any party can be made strong enough to hold you to such a man.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON.

While this distinguished statesman and patriot was Vice President of the U. States, it was customary for the individual holding the said high office, to attend to business more in person, than the refinements of more modern times will allow. It happened on one occasion that some important matter required his attention in Philadelphia, and some other places distant from the Capitol. In those days, a journey to Philadelphia was not to be performed in a few hours—it was two or three day's travel, and not of the most pleasant sort either. On his return he stopped in Baltimore; it was about four or five in the afternoon, when the Vice President rode up, unattended, and to the tavern. A Scotchman by the name of Boyden, kept the hotel, of late so much improved and so handsomely sustained by our worthy townsman Belzhoover. The bucks of the town were assembled in the large hall, smoking, strutting, cracking jokes, and otherwise indulging in the et ceteras of the day. Boyden was at the bar examining his books, and doubtless making calculations in reference to his future prospects. Jefferson had delivered his horse into the hands of the ostler, and walked into the tavern to make arrangements in regard to his fare. Some one touched Boyden upon the elbow and directed his attention to the stranger who was standing with his whip in his hand striking it occasionally upon his muddy leggings. Boyden turned round and surveyed him from head to foot, and concluding him to be an old farmer from the country, whose company would add no credit to the house, he said abruptly—"We have no room for you, sir."

Jefferson did not hear the remark, and asked if he could be accommodated with a room. His voice, which was commanding and attractive, occasioned another survey of his person, by the honest proprietor of the house, whose only care was for his reputation. He could not find however in his plain dress, pretty well covered with mud, anything indicating either wealth or distinction, and in his usual rough style, he said—

"A room?"

Jefferson replied, "Yes, sir, I should like to have a room to myself, if I can get it."

"A room, all to yourself! no—no, we have no room—there's not a spare room in the house,—all full—all occupied, can't accommodate you."

The Vice President turned upon his heel, called for his horse, which by this time was snuggled in the stable—mounted and rode off. In a few minutes one of the most wealthy and distinguished men of the town came in and asked for the gentleman who rode up to the door a few moments before—

"Gentleman!" said Boyden.

"Yes, the gentleman who came up this instant on horseback."

"There has been no gentleman here on horseback this afternoon, and no stranger at all, but one common country looking fellow who came in and asked if he could have a whole room; but I asked him out of that mighty quick, I tell you,—I told him I had no room for such chaps as him."

"No room for such chaps as him!"

"No bye the byers, no room for any body that don't look respectable."

"Why, what are you talking about man? He's the Vice President of the United States."

"Vice President of the United States?" exclaimed Boyden, almost breathless in astonishment.

"Why, yes, sir. Thomas Jefferson the Vice President of the United States, and the greatest man alive."

"Murder, what have I done? Here Tom, Jim, Jerry, Jake; where are you all; here, fly you villains—fly and tell that gentleman we've forty rooms at his service—By George! Vice President—Thomas Jefferson! tell him to come back and he shall have my wife's parlor—my own room—Jupiter! what have I done? Here Harriet, Mary, Jule clear out the family! he shall have the best rooms and all the rooms if he wants them. Off you hussies put clean sheets on the bed. Bill take up this mirror. George hurry up with the boot jack—By George! what a mistake!"

For fifteen minutes Boyden raved like a madman, and went fifty times to the door to see if his wished for guest was returning. The Vice President rode up to Market st., where he was recognized by many of his acquaintances, and by them directed to the Globe tavern, which stood somewhere near the corner of Market and Charles streets—here Boyden's servants came up, and told him their master had provided rooms for him.

"Tell him I have engaged rooms," said Jefferson.

Poor Boyden's mortification can be better imagined than described; the chaps who were loitering about the bar and the large hall, and had laughed heartily at the disappointment of the muddy farmer, had recovered from their astonishment, and were preparing to laugh at their downcast landlord. After some time, he prevailed upon some friend to wait upon Mr. Jefferson with his apology, and request that he should return and take lodgings at his house promising the best room, and all the attention should be given him.

Mr. Jefferson returned the following answer:—"Tell Mr. Boyden," said he, "I appreciate his kind intentions, but if he had no room for the muddy farmer, he shall have none for the Vice President."

Baltimore Athenaeum.

Zine has been discovered in New Jersey.

Hubbard, the person who set fire to the United States treasury department at Washington, was arrested at New Orleans on the 9th of June.

From the Common School Assistant. CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Christian education may be shown to be an important duty, from the influence it exerts on the happiness of this life, as well as that which is to come. It is a point conceded, even by infidels themselves, that virtue increases happiness and vice occasions misery. Heathen philosophers have labored to convince their disciples of this truth, and to persuade them to be virtuous for the sake of the benefit they would derive from the practice of virtue in the present life. The experience of the world proves that they were not mistaken in their opinions. Their correctness is acknowledged by the vicious themselves. Those who are given to habitual vices of any kind, must constantly be under the influence of evils from which the virtuous are free. Now it is as certain that the natural propensities of man incline him to deviate from the paths of moral rectitude, as that the stone hurled from the mountain summit inclines to the plains below. It is the department of moral culture to check this propensity. It is designed to lay restraint on the passions, and guide the footsteps in the paths of virtue. Besides keeping in view the primary object, the renovation of the heart. Christian education is designed to found various habits, which will tend to promote enjoyment in this world. Among these, a conscientious regard to truth is of pre-eminent importance. Children very early seem inclined to form habits of deception and lying. If this inclination becomes settled, and "grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength," it is evident that it must unavoidably draw, in its train, many other sins, and be attended with ruinous consequences. The liar can never be happy. He has no confidence in himself, and is disposed to suspect others. He cannot have the confidence of those around him. "He is not believed even when he speaks the truth." Next to truth, it is important that the child be taught to be scrupulously just. He should be cautioned against promising what he cannot perform; but what he has promised if within the bounds of reason, he should be taught to do. "Every child should be taught to pay all his debts, and fulfill all his contracts, exactly in the manner, completely in the value, and punctually at the time. Every thing which he has borrowed he should be obliged to return, uninjured, at the time; and every thing belonging to others, which he has lost, he should be required to replace. In this manner, he will grow up to that sense of justice, without which it is impossible for virtue to exist; and without which it is impossible for him to enjoy the approbation of his own conscience.

Habits of strict morality should be assiduously cultivated, as an important means of qualifying one for the enjoyment of this world.

"Morality begun in truth, and advanced in justice, is finished in kindness. The minds of children may easily be rendered kind, by a wise cultivation, and by want of it they will become unfeeling and cruel. Children should be taught, the first moment they are capable of being taught, a lively tenderness for the feelings, the sufferings, and happiness, of all beings with whom they are conversant. The emperor Domitian has proved that cruelty, when it cannot satiate itself on human misery, can be gratified even with the death of flies. Children should be taught invariably to exercise kindness to animals, and to shun cruelty even to an insect." Habits of truth, justice, and kindness, will invariably have a great effect on personal happiness. If children are not taught to cultivate them, they must be unhappy, in proportion as these are neglected. The habit of self-government, and of cheerful submission to wholesome restraint and salutary laws, is of high importance. "He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city broken down and without walls." This is the picture drawn by inspiration, of those who have no command over their passions.—Nothing could represent, in a stronger manner, the misery of such a state.

[S. R. HALL.]

"Charity begins at Home."—A respectable cabinet maker of this city, who is famous for odd sayings (and whose shop is not more than a mile from Stevenson's Hotel,) while standing against the Post Office the other morning, in rather a melancholy mood, was addressed by a friend with, "what's the word this morning?" "Oh! I don't know (long sigh) I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman"—"well," said his friend, "I wish the whole town was lined with such charitable men as you are; you are always giving away more or less, always giving something to the poor. Who is made happy this morning by your charity?" Judge of his friend's surprise, when, with a long sigh the benevolent man replied—

—My Wife!—Port Adelaide.

The Mormons are said to be preparing for another attack on Jackson County, the scene of their former disastrous defeat. They are arming, to the number of 1,500 or 2,000 men.

On Sunday morning last, a fin back Whale, 50 feet long, was captured near Newport, R. I. which yielded 40 bbls oil.

Hon. Lewis Cass has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France.

Census of Lowell. The census of the new city of Lowell has just been taken, and exhibits an aggregate of 17633 inhabitants—viz. 6345 males and 11288 females. In all this population, there are but 150 persons over 60 years of age.